



# SEA and PLANTATION



## MAUI TO GET CEMENT PLANT

### Means Big Saving

### Local Production Means Big Saving

### WORK AIDED

### CONSTRUCTION WORK AIDED

PRODUCTION of cement in the Islands, the equal of any mainland cement and in quantities sufficient to satisfy all local demands, will soon be possible according to reports from the Maui Agricultural Company plant now being constructed at Paia.

Lack of cement or its almost prohibitive price when imported from the mainland has been the bugbear of practically all construction work in the Territory—building, roads, plantation projects and government work.

The beginning of a Hawaiian cement industry has been talked of many times. Now the Maui Agricultural Company has gone ahead and will soon have a plant on a commercial basis. Every indication points to its success.

The plant is being erected at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The first output of cement will be used for ditch work on the Maui plantation. The plant will be capable of enlargement and it is expected to supply the entire demand for cement on Maui.

Cement making on a large scale for the entire trade of the Territory will depend on the results of the first year or so. At present scores of projects are waiting on cement and paying sky-high prices on account of both mainland rail and ocean transportation freight rates.

Local manufacture of cement on a large scale will be an almost unprecedented boon to local construction work. An account of the Maui plant and the history of the experiments leading up to its establishment, written for The Advertiser by an expert, follows:

Some ten years ago F. L. Winters of Honolulu became interested in the possibilities of Portland cement production in Oahu. He collected samples of material and had chemical analyses, and test cements produced by three well-known testing laboratories on the mainland which specialize in cement testing. All of the tests made were highly encouraging, and all reports agreed that it was possible to make Portland cement from a proper mixture of the material found in Hawaii.

For some reason unknown to the writer, Mr. Winters did not proceed further, although he had the highest technical assurance of success. Independently of Mr. Winters, and in ignorance of his results, the Maui Agricultural Company in 1908 began a search for cement material on Maui. Some excellent material was found and cement was made and tested with good results, but the subject did not receive serious consideration until 1912, when a large number of analyses were made of various volcanic deposits found on the property in the neighborhood of Paia.

Samples of the most promising material were forwarded to the mainland and a cement testing laboratory put to work on it.

The reports received were sufficient to gratify to justify further investigation. Larger amounts of material were sent to the Coast in order to make enough cement to allow of experimentation on a slightly larger scale.

Several barrels of cement were made and returned to the plantation, where it was put into use and kept under observation for about three years.

In the latter part of 1915 the company installed a small experimental cement plant, and in January and February of 1916 about one hundred barrels of Portland cement were made and put to various practical uses, as ditch lining, foundation work, etc.

No encouraging were these tests, both in the laboratory and in the field that the company decided to proceed with the construction of a small Portland cement factory, capable of turning out from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels daily.

The machinery for this factory is now on the ground, and active construction is under way. Due to delay in the arrival of some essential parts, the factory will not be ready for operation till April, when the inauguration of a new Hawaiian industry will occur.

The possibilities which this industry offers to Hawaii can hardly be overestimated.

While the little plant at Paia cannot do more than supply the local demand for cement, it is being constructed with a view to easy enlargement.

If the demand justifies an increase in capacity the initial plant can readily be enlarged to supply the whole consumption of the territory, which is at the present almost two hundred thousand barrels per annum, even at the almost prohibitive prices obtaining.

A Hawaiian made cement will render economically possible much constructive work of a character which has heretofore been left undone because of the expense.

It makes possible concrete camp houses and concrete sewage systems, bettering the general health of the plantation communities.

It makes possible concrete sidewalks in our cities and towns, and above all concrete roads, which, if honestly and intelligently constructed will increase

## NEW CUBA CROP

### SELLING RAPIDLY

Willett & Gray's Weekly Resume of World's Trade in Sugar

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending December 7 were 11,000 bags Cuban immediate clearance, between 200,000 and 250,000 tons Cuban centrifugals for January to April shipment and delivery, 7000 bags Cuban centrifugals afloat, 10,000 bags Cuban February to March shipments, 30,000 bags Cuban January to March shipments and 5000 bags Perus in port.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba (together) were 146,422 tons against 139,801 tons last week and 158,653 tons last year, a decrease of 12,231 tons from last year.

Heavy business in new crop Cuba sugar is reported as the interesting feature of the week by Willett & Gray. Including sales reported previously, Willett & Gray state that about 500,000 tons of the new Cuba crop has been sold. The Cuba crop is estimated in the report at 3,400,000 tons for the December to June harvesting period.

Low Price Not Reached.

Discussing prices, Willett & Gray state that the larger part of the 300,000 to 250,000 tons new crop Cubas sold to the American at an average price of about 4 1/2 cents c. & f. (5.14 cents) and the balance was disposed of to the United Kingdom at 3.60 cents c. & f. Cuba. Further moderate sales occurred to other refiners and operators at the 5.14 cents basis. The report continues: "We do not believe that 3 1/2 cents c. & f. and 4 1/2 cents c. & f. New York will be the low point for the season, but rather look for the low point of the campaign to be seen in one of the early months of the new year, when sugars arrive at the Cuban seaports in large quantities."

"However, the taking at this early date of so much of the Cuba crop at basis of 3 1/2 cents to 3.60 cents c. & f. and 4 1/2 cents c. & f. New York, must be taken as an indication that if it is not the low point of the campaign it is perhaps within 1/2 cent of such low point, to be reached in February, March or April, 1917, when the pressure of large receipts for sale becomes prominent."

"The weather having turned fine the crop season has made its beginning by 3 estates, to be followed rapidly by others if the fine weather continues."

Perus Advance Market

"Local market quotations were unchanged for the greater part of the week from 4 1/2 cents c. & f. (5.54 cents), although for last few days, 4 1/2 cents c. & f. has been asked, with some encouragement from operators at that price. However, Peru sugars in port sold at the duty paid equivalent of 5.59 cents, advancing market quotations to that basis."

"As we go to press the market is quiet, with sellers at 4 1/2 cents c. & f. (5.77 cents) and buyers at 1/2 cents less."

"Porto Rico advances report that the new crop Porto Rico sugars is reported at 5.62 cents, delivered Boston via New York."

"Exports from Cuba to Willett & Gray told of the starting of the 1916-17 Cuban crop that week with Tinguro and Ciego de Avila centrals beginning grinding December 4 and another central starting toward the end of the week. Light rains occurred during the week."

Cuban Weather Good

"Regarding the old 1915-16 crop, the exports of the week were 11,228 tons, all to United States Atlantic ports, leaving 35,026 tons stock in the island. Scattered rains in all provinces occurred during the first part of the week, but later cables reported the weather as fine."

A special cable from Batavia gave the output of the Java crop, which started April, 1916, as 1,595,260 tons. The last estimate received of this crop was 1,560,000 tons.

Refiners' Lists Reduced

Advices on refined were that granulated sugar in bulk was reduced by all refiners thirty points to a basis of 7.20 cents less two per cent. Refiners' lists were also reduced but the reductions in the different grades were irregular.

Best sugars were reduced to 7 cents. New York basis, territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

New Orleans, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco markets made corresponding declines.

"The export market is higher and 4 cents is asked for prompt, 3.5 cents for January and 3.25 cents for February. At one time during the week it was possible to buy prompt as low as 5.75 cents net cash, and the above quotations might be shaded slightly. All these export quotations are basis fine granulated, net cash in bond."

Knudsen Estate Grinding

Grinding has been under way some time on the E. V. Knudsen Estate. Ninety-four tons of the 1917 crop have already been shipped out. C. A. Mackintosh staged yesterday.

Kona To Start

Hawaiian Agricultural Company, about the last plantation to finish up the 1916 crop, has just completed the year according to G. H. Robertson. The crop for the year amounted to 13,591 tons. Grinding on the new crop will start about the first of February, Mr. Robertson reports.

## SUGAR SHIPMENTS

### TO GO EAST BY RAIL AS IN 1916

Shipment of Hawaiian sugar to Eastern refiners will in all probability be done under the same arrangement as last year, namely by steamer to San Francisco and by overland rail route to New York and Philadelphia.

The American Hawaiian Steamship Company is negotiating with the Sugar Factors' Company for continuance of the modification of the sugar-carrying contract to permit the same arrangement this year as prevailed last year.

This was the situation as summed up yesterday by A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factors' Company. Mr. Nowell stated that no confirmation of the reports from the mainland of other arrangements had been received.

"As far as we know," said Mr. Nowell, "the same arrangement for shipment of the sugar will be made this year as was made last year. That is the American-Hawaiian will put two steamers on between the Islands and San Francisco and from the Coast port, the sugar will be shipped by overland rail routes for delivery at the Eastern refiners and the same manner as in 1916. Negotiations are now in progress to secure this arrangement and the consent of the sugar factors will probably be given."

The American-Hawaiian is expected to put its first steamer on this run late in January and the other vessel soon after. Meanwhile the Matson steamers will carry the early season shipments."

MARKET STRONG AND STOCKS MAKE GAINS

Marked strength in stocks was noticeable on the exchange yesterday and all sugar securities showed recoveries by advancing from an eighth to two points or more. Shares sold totaled 2,590. Unlisted stocks were also strong, with Engels leading in the advances.

Oahu made the biggest gains, advancing two and an eighth points; Oahu gained a quarter; Pioneer Mill picked up a point and a half; Mutual Telephone advanced an eighth; Ewa gained one and three-quarters; Hawaii Commercial and Sugar gained a half; Wainana advanced one and three-eighths; and San Carlos and Hawaiian Pineapple sold without change.

Sales of unlisted securities were: Engels Copper, 2350 at 4.00, 50 at 4.25; Mineral Products, 900 at 1.11, 920 at 1.12; Tipperary, 500 at 5 cents, 2000 at 4 1/2 cents; Montana Bingham, 600 at 40 cents; Mountain King, 250 at 45 cents.

Bid and Asked prices were: Honolulu Oil, 3.95; 4.00; Engels Copper, 4.25; 4.30; Mineral Products, 1.12; 1.14; Mountain King, 45-46 cents; Tipperary, 4 1/2 cents; Montana Bingham, 38-40 cents.

HEAVY RAINFALL MAKES NEW RECORDS ON HAWAII

Rainfall was reported yesterday by many plantations, but the heaviest downpour occurred on Hawaii where some records were hung up. The heaviest rains fell on Hawaii Monday and early yesterday morning. Pihouma reported eleven inches in twenty-four hours while at Four Mile, Oahu, a bridge was washed out.

No damage to the cane was reported to any of the agents' offices yesterday.

Rough seas were reported on the Hamakua coast, where it was still raining yesterday and the Kona coast reported a rain storm and lightning.

Report Being Revised

The report on "Best Conservation in Cane Sugar Factories" presented at the last annual convention of the sugar mill engineers by R. Renton Hind is being rewritten and revised by Mr. Hind for publication in book form.

The volume will be off the press next month. Many additions will be made to the report and Mr. Hind is being assisted in the revision by a number of sugar mill experts.

Battelle Leaves For N. Y.

J. E. Battelle, inventor of the Battelle process for the manufacture of white sugar, left on the Lurline yesterday for the mainland to return to his home in New York. Mr. Battelle will take up in New York the project of installing a Battelle white sugar plant in the Philippine Islands which he discussed with local interests. A small plant will be erected.

Pacific Mill To Start

Grinding is expected to start for Honolulu and Pacific Sugar Mill plantations about December 30 according to advices received yesterday by J. W. Waldron of F. A. Schaefer & Co. Good rains are reported on the two plantations, averages being about an inch or an inch and a half.

Hawaiian Agricultural Ends

Hawaiian Agricultural Company, about the last plantation to finish up the 1916 crop, has just completed the year according to G. H. Robertson. The crop for the year amounted to 13,591 tons. Grinding on the new crop will start about the first of February, Mr. Robertson reports.

## COMPROMISE ON OIL LANDS NEAR

Plan Offered To Settle Fight Between Government and Operators

Good news for local capital invested in Honolulu Oil was received yesterday in mail advices from the mainland.

What appears to be a feasible and entirely satisfactory solution of the difficulties between the federal government and the operators in the California oil fields, affected by the Taft withdrawal orders and the creation of the naval petroleum reserves, has been offered to the senate lands committee in Washington considering the Philan amendment, which gives full relief to the oil producers.

Honolulu Oil is vitally concerned in the result of the government course in claiming the lands in the California fields, and the present plan, which is in the nature of a compromise, apparently helps Honolulu Oil.

Briefly, the compromise proposition offered between the government and the operators is that the Standard Oil Company and the Associated Oil Company, on one hand, will surrender to the government the sections of patented land they hold within the boundaries of Naval Reserve Number One, and the navy department, on the other hand, will abandon its opposition to relief for the claimants to lands situated within the boundaries of Naval Reserve Number Two.

Honolulu Oil is understood to have about twenty-seven hundred acres in Reserve Number Two, while it holds little or no lands in Reserve Number One.

It is declared in mainland advices that the compromise as put up to the committee practically assures the passage of the Philan amendment to the oil and leasing bill and the consequent clearing up of the entire oil land situation in California.

CUBS STILL FIGURING ON COMING TO COAST

CHICAGO, December 4.—Charles Weeghman, president of the Chicago National Baseball Club, has heard nothing today from Tampa, Florida, regarding the contract his club has with the baseball association of that city requiring the local team to train there each spring. The contract has two years to run and was signed before Weeghman became president of the local club.

Weeghman said two major league clubs were looking for spring training quarters, and he hoped to get one of the two to take over the Tampa contract. He said the Tampa visit was more expensive than taking his team to the Pacific Coast.

UNSLIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS

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Assisted by Cuticura Ointment. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for clearing the complexion, for itching, scaly scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, for minor eruptions, rashes, itching and irritations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

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## MILLING EFFICIENCY GAINS

### Sugar Extraction Shows Big Improvement

High standards of efficiency for mills of Hawaiian sugar plantations are shown in the annual synopsis of mill data for 1916, compiled by R. S. Norris, of the Sugar Planters' Association experiment station and reported at the annual meeting.

The report notes an improvement in the extraction of sugar from the cane for the 1916 season in about the same proportion as for the previous season. For the first time, mills reporting less than ninety-six per cent extraction are in the minority; the proportion of mills in this class dropped from fifty-six per cent to twenty-five per cent.

Tabulation of the standing of thirty-three different mills on the basis of milling loss follows:

FACTORY	Milling Loss	Extraction Ratio	Extraction	EQUIPMENT
Waialeale	1.75	0.13	98.14	K.C.12RM
Onomea	1.80	0.14	98.05	C.12RM
Hilo	1.99	0.15	97.92	K.C.12RM
Ewa	2.07	0.16	98.00	K(2),C.18RM
Maui Agr.	2.30	0.15	98.32	K(2),C.18RM
Hakaloa	2.30	0.18	97.57	K.C.12RM
Panaha	2.32	0.18	97.61	C.12RM
Kilauea	2.78	0.25	96.75	K.C.9RM
Lihue	2.80	0.22	96.92	K.C.12RM
Papeete	2.91	0.22	97.00	C.9RM
Honolulu	2.99	0.21	97.19	K(2),C.11RM
H. C. & S. Co.	3.06	0.20	97.73	K(2),C(2),S(2),12RM(2)
Honolulu	3.07	0.24	98.73	C.9RM
Hawanan Agr.	3.18	0.20	96.78	C.12RM
Waialeale	3.20	0.23	96.90	K(2),C.12RM
Koloa	3.39	0.28	96.06	K.C.12RM
Honolulu	3.48	0.29	96.12	K.C.12RM
Kekaha	3.54	0.26	96.97	C.9RM
Hutchinson	3.68	0.31	96.24	C.9RM
Waialeale	3.70	0.27	96.13	12RM
Pioneer	3.75	0.26	96.72	K.C.12RM
McBryde	3.90	0.30	96.13	K.S.9RM
Ola	3.92	0.32	95.84	K.C.9RM
Lanipaho	4.25	0.35	95.04	K(2),C.9RM
Oahu	4.27	0.29	96.46	K.C.12RM
Hawaiian Sugar	4.45	0.31	96.25	K.C.12RM
Lihue, Hanalei	4.48	0.34	95.28	K.C.9RM
Hawai	4.72	0.37	95.20	K(2),C(2),9RM,12RM
Waialeale	4.75	0.39	94.90	K(2),C.9RM
Hamakua	4.88	0.40	95.24	K.C.9RM
Kaunakakai	5.07	0.39	95.27	K(2),C.9RM
Kaunakakai	5.08	0.48	92.17	K(2),C.9RM
Kukui	5.11	0.42	91.30	K(2),C.9RM

A comparison of the results of the work of the mills for the last three seasons, on the basis of their grouping according to grade of the work, shows in a striking form the improvement that has been made.

Comparative tabulation of the results of the work of the mills expressed in number of factories follows:

MILLING LOSS	1914	1915	1916
Less than 2	0	2	3
Between 2 and 3	0	5	8
Between 3 and 4	7	7	12
More than 4	27	23	10
EXTRACTION RATIO	1914	1915	1916
Lower than 0.2	1	4	7
Between 0.2 and 0.3	6	9	14
Higher than 0.3	29	24	12
EXTRACTION	1914	1915	1916
Higher than 98	0	2	4
Between 97 and 98	2	4	6
Between 96 and 97	8	11	14
Less than 96	26	20	8

## INTERRED GERMAN PRISONERS ON WAY HOME FROM AUSTRALIAN CAMP

The first interned German prisoners in Australia to be exchanged by the British government for British internees in Germany, passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Oceanic liner Ventura. They numbered twenty-five in all, and were for the most part men disabled or unfit for military service.

One of the party, and the most prominent is Joe Schmidt, known all over Australia as Joe St. Clair, for thirty-two years a theatrical man and manager in the Commonwealth. Mr. Schmidt, who is an Australian-born British subject, but who is married to an English woman and whose daughter was born in Sheffield, England, contrasted many of the tales of the Liverpool internment camp, Australia, and reports the subject in a fair spirit and reports that under the direction of an English army officer many improvements have been made in the treatment of the prisoners.

"We did not know that we were to be exchanged or that we were to leave Australia until twenty-four hours before the Ventura sailed. We never did know very much about it until we were on board the vessel when we were presented with our tickets and passports by the American consul, who made all the arrangements for us. Our passports are official and are to permit our passage directly through to Germany, although we have no idea of what will happen to us on the voyage across the Atlantic. Our expenses are all paid."

"I had been a resident of Australia for thirty-two years when the war broke out and for the first eighteen months I was permitted to conduct my business uninterruptedly. I was only required to report myself every morning at eleven o'clock to the police and was not otherwise interfered with."

"One morning, however, when I reported as usual, the sergeant ordered me to return at two in the afternoon at which time I was to be removed to the Liverpool internment camp. He knew nothing more about it except that the order had just come from Melbourne. I was given three hours to pack up my business and was sent to the camp where I have been ever since, twelve months in all."

"When I first went into the camp the prisoners, although they were not soldiers but civilians, were treated more like beasts than humans. It made no difference whether or not we were naturalized, for there were many such and even a hundred or so who were born in Australia. None of them, there were sixty-eight whose fathers had been born in the colonies."

"I understand that the American consul made strong representations to the British government as to the treatment we were receiving and finally a Colonel Holman arrived from England to take charge of the camp. Matters improved at once. A number of the officers were changed and a greater effort was made to make us feel that we were human beings. It was common before that to have some drunken soldier fire through the camp at night and several of us had narrow escapes from death. The 'cold footers' are on guard at the camp and the real men are at the front."

"There are forty-three hundred internees in the Liverpool camp, eight hundred in the Fremantle camp, and four hundred in the Sydney camp. In the interior, are interned a number of Germans and Austrians and their families. Most of these were brought from Ceylon, Singapore and other British possessions and are left without guards."

The greater part of the exchanged prisoners on the Ventura yesterday were seamen from the Australian vessels which were in Australia when the war broke out. One of them, W. Drogue, lost an eye in a planing mill accident during forced labor, he says, during his period of internment."

FRANK CHANCE THINKS OF RETIRING FROM GAME

LOS ANGELES, December 4.—Frank L. Chance, manager of the Los Angeles baseball team of the Pacific Coast League last season, stated tonight he would retire permanently from baseball if he did not come to terms with the owners of the Chicago National League Club, with whom he has been negotiating for the position of manager of the Cubs next year.

Shipments Cleaned Up

Sugar awaiting shipment at Punaluu was cleaned up during the week and only 7800 bags are ready for shipment at Honolulu according to reports brought by the steamer Mauna Loa.

TRIP OF AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS CANCELED

NEW YORK, December 4.—Information was received at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters here tonight that the proposed visit to this country of Fannie Durack and Miss Wylie, champion girl swimmers of Australia, had been canceled.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Watch the children's colds and cure them before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances and costs but a trifle. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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